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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/674,402	01/02/2001	P.S. Ramanujam	MBHB00-1120	8359
20306	7590	05/09/2005	EXAMINER	
MCDONNELL BOEHNEN HULBERT & BERGHOFF LLP 300 S. WACKER DRIVE 32ND FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60606			CHU, KIM KWOK	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2653	

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/674,402	RAMANUJAM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kim-Kwok CHU	2653	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Election filed on 12/1/04.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-4 and 9-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-4, 9, 10, 12-15 and 17-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 11 and 16 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) 5-8 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 31 October 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. PCT/HU99/00035.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/20/01\\$1/17/02</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

Response to Election/Restriction

1. Applicant's election without prejudice of Group I, claims 1-4 and 9-23 in the reply filed on December 12, 2004 is acknowledged.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 3, 9 and 14 are objected to because of the following informalities:

(a) in claim 3, lines 1 and 2, the term "on-axis holograms" should be changed to --one-axis holograms-- because the specification does not has this term;

(b) in claim 9, lines 5 and 6, the term "the object beam" should be changed to --an object beam-- because the term is not mentioned before;

(c) in claim 9, line 10, the term "the reference beam and the image beam" should be changed to --a reference beam and an image beam-- because the term not mentioned before;

(d) in claim 9, line 11, the term "a light detector" should be changed to --the light detector-- because the term is mentioned before; and

(e) in claim 14, the term "LCSLM" should be change to --Liquid Crystal Spatial Light Modulators--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

*A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.*

4. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Faruqi et al. (WO 97/02563).

Faruqi teaches a method for the recording and reading of data on a recording medium having all of the steps as recited in claims 1-4. For example, Faruqi teaches the following:

(a) as in claim 1, using a holographic recording medium 25 with a holographic recording layer 48 having a thickness in the order of wavelength of the reading and recording light (Fig. 7; page 16, lines 25 and 26; recording layer 48 stores multiple diffraction patterns);

(b) as in claim 1, the holographic recording medium 25 being preferably an optical card (Fig. 7; page 17, lines 8-10);

(c) as in claim 1, a holographic write/read apparatus 16-24 for the recording medium 25 (Fig. 4);

(d) as in claim 1, the recording of the information is in the form of data pages stored as Fourier holograms recorded in a recording (Fig. 8; page 17, two dimensional holographic recording provides Fourier holograms; lines 22-28);

(e) as in claim 1, the recording of the information is in form of reflected transmission and polarization holography with different write and read wavelengths is used (Fig. 4; page 9, lines 24-27, page 11, lines 20-28, page 12, lines 1-3);

(f) as in claim 1, correcting the distortion during reading in the readout channel caused by the difference between the write and read wavelengths (Figs. 4 and 11; signal processor 27 and optical head 24 reconstruct the stored image without error);

(g) as in claim 2, the wavelength distortion is corrected by optical and/or software means (Figs 4 and 11; both signal processor 27 includes software instructions and optical head 24 reconstruct the stored image without error);

(h) as in claim 3, the holograms are recorded as on-axis (one axis) holograms (Fig. 4; holograms are stored in Z direction); and

(i) as in claim 4, the recording is made with polarization multiplexing and/or phase-code and/or rotational multiplexing (Fig. 4; page 9, lines 24-27).

5. Claims 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Faruqi et al. (WO 97/02563).

Faruqi teaches an apparatus for the writing and reading of a holographic recording medium having all of the elements and means as recited in claims 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18. For example, Faruqi teaches the following:

- (a) as in claim 9, the recording medium 25 is an optical card (Fig. 7; page 17, lines 8-10);
- (b) as in claim 9, a recording medium 25 holding an/or positioning mechanism 30 (Figs. 4 and 5); page 15, lines 9 and 10);
- (c) as in claim 9, movable or fixed read and write optics 16-24 (Fig. 4);
- (d) as in claim 9, the write optics 16 comprising a polarized writing light source (Figs. 4 and 15; laser 1 is inherently a polarized light source and its light beam is further polarized by modulator 73); page 21, lines 13-15);
- (e) as in claim 9, polarizing selector means 57 for separating an/or combining the reference beam and an object beam (Figs. 4 and 11; page 21, lines 27-31);
- (f) as in claim 9, an object beam modulating means 24 (Fig. 4);
- (g) as in claim 9, a polarization wave plate 56 (Fig. 11);

(h) as in claim 9, an objective lens 58 for imaging the object beam onto a recording layer (Fig. 18; page 22, lines 1 and 2);

(i) as in claim 9, the read optics 17, 24 comprising a polarized reading light source 17 (Figs. 4 and 15);

(j) as in claim 9, the read optics includes a polarizing selector 57 and/or spatial filtering means 39, 42 for separating and/or combining a reference beam and an image beam (Figs. 6 and 11);

(k) as in claim 9, a light detector 44, 45 and an objective lens 58 for imaging the image beam onto the light detector (Figs. 4, 6 and 11);

(l) as in claim 9, the wavelength of the reading light source is different from the writing light source (Fig. 4; page 11, lines 23-25);

(m) as in claim 9, the read optics 17 comprise wavelength distortion correcting means 24, 27 for correcting the distortion of the reconstructed image caused by the difference in the wavelength of the reading and writing light (Figs. 4 and 11; signal processor 27 and optical head 24 reconstruct the stored image without error);

(n) as in claim 10, the wavelength of the writing light

source 16 is between 400-550 nm, and the wavelength of the reading light source 17 is between 600-700 nm (Fig. 4; page 12, lines 2 and 3);

(o) as in claim 12, the object beam and the reference beam in the read optics and/or the write optics have a common optical axis (Fig. 4: page 9, lines 1-3);

(p) as in claim 12, the polarizing selector means 57 comprise a polarization selective beam splitter and/or the spatial filtering means comprise a beam stop for separating the reflected reference beam from the reflected object beam (Figs. 4, 11 and 16);

(q) as in claim 13, polarization encoder 56 means are provided in the optical path of the reference beam (Fig. 4 and 11; page 9, lines 1-3; page 20, lines 8 and 9);

(r) as in claim 15, the read optics 17 and the write optics 16 have a common objective lens 58 for imaging the reference and object beam onto a recording layer 48 and for imaging the reflected object beams onto the read detectors 44, 45 (Figs. 4, 6, 7 and 11);

(s) as in claim 17, utilizing reflected transmission and polarization hologram with different read and write wavelength, together with distortion correction means 24, 27 for correcting the distortion caused by the difference between the read and write wavelength (Figs. 4 and 11; page 11, lines 23-25; signal

processor 27 and optical head 24 reconstruct the stored image without error); and

(t) as in claim 18, the data storage capacity is multiplied by polarization and/or phase code and/or rotational multiplexing (Fig. 4; inherent feature of holographic recording because data can be stored in the same location with different polarization/diffraction angle).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Faruqi et al. (WO 97/02563) in view of Henshaw et al. (U.S. Patent 5,319,629).

Faruqi teaches an apparatus for the writing and reading of a holographic recording medium very similar to that of the present invention. However, Faruqi does not teach the following:

(a) as in claim 14, the polarization encoder is a Liquid Crystal Spatial Light Modulator (LCSLM).

Henshaw teaches a Liquid Crystal Spatial Light Modulator (LCSLM) (column 3, lines 32-34).

Holographic data arrays are recorded with polarized light beams. Hence, to modulate the polarization angle of a light beam with a spatial light modulator, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace Faruqi's polarization light modulator 56 with Henshaw's liquid crystal spatial light

modulator, because the Henshaw's LCSLM varies the polarization angle of a light beam based on applied voltages so that light beams with various polarization angles in form of multiplexing beams can be recorded in a single location.

8. Claims 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Faruqi et al. (WO 97/02563) in view of Steenblik et al. (U.S. Patent 5,715,316).

Faruqi teaches a method for coding of the recorded information on a holographic optical recording medium very similar to that of the present invention. For example, Faruqi teaches the following:

(a) as in claim 19, the recording medium 25 is an optical card where the information is recorded in the form several discrete holograms and/or sub-holograms recoded in different physical and/or logical recording locations on the optical medium (Figs. 4 and 7; page 17, lines 22-28);

(b) as in claim 19, the holograms containing data sets (Figs. 4 and 8; page 18, lines 1-9);

(c) as in claim 19, the sequence of the data sects together constitute the recorded information (Figs. 4 and 8; page 18, lines 1-9);

(d) as in claim 20, the information is recorded in multiplexed holograms, and the logical recording locations are

identified by the multiplexing address (Figs. 4 and 7; page 15, lines 2 and 3; stack of data can be read/identified);

(e) as in claim 21, the information is recorded by polarization holography using phase-code multiplexing (Fig. 4; page 20, lines 23-25);

(f) as in claim 21, one (a stack) hologram contains several phase-coded multiplexed holograms (Fig. 4; page 17, lines 25-28);

(g) as in claim 21, the logical recording locations are identified by the phase code address (Fig. 4; control means 26 for servo addressing identified each phase modulated hologram); and

(h) as in claim 22, the location of the first data set is stored, and the location of the following data sects are stored in the previous data sets (inherent feature of data linking when a data string is stored).

However, Faruqi does not teaches the following:

(a) as in claim 19, the data sets are recorded in a random sequence of the recording locations; and

(b) as in claim 23, the random sequence of the data sects are stored and encrypted and/or made inaccessible for unauthorized users.

Steenblik teaches the following:

- (a) the data sets are recorded in a random sequence of the recording locations (Fig. 17A); and
- (b) the random sequence of the data sets are stored and encrypted and/or made inaccessible for unauthorized users (Fig. 17A).

Personal information, for example, the financial account of a credit card, should not be recognized by any unrelated personnel. However, this type of private information is usually printed on the surface of an ID card in the form of holographic data. Hence, to hide the recorded information on a holographic card such as Faruqi's, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to record Faruqi's data randomly with an encryption means such as Steenblik's, because the randomized recorded data cannot be reconstructed to its original form so that any unauthorized user without knowing the recorded data's random sequence has no way to decrypt the data.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 11 and 16 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

10. The following is an Examiner's statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

As in claims 11 and 16, the prior art of record fails to teach or fairly suggest the following feature:

(a) the wavelength distortion correcting means of the read optics comprise an aspherical plastic objective lens.

The features indicated above, in combination with the other elements of the claims, are not anticipated by, nor made obvious

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Zhou et al. (5,982,513) is pertinent because Zhou teaches a method and system to align holographic images.

Psaltis et al. (5,949,558) is pertinent because Psaltis teaches a method of storing holographic images with shift multiplexing.

Toda et al. (5,625,619) is pertinent because Toda teaches an optical recording medium having a plurality of different diffraction grating cells.

Biles et al. (4,993,783) is pertinent because Biles teaches a dual wavelengths polarization selective holographic optical element.

12. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 (for formal communications intended for entry. Or:

(703) 746-6909, (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed USPTO Contact Center (703) 308-4357; Electronic Business Center (703) 305-3028.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kim CHU whose telephone number is (571) 272-7585 between 9:30 am to 6:00 pm, Monday to Friday.

Kim-Kwok CHU

KC 4/15/05.

Examiner AU2653
April 15, 2005
(571) 272-7585

William Korzuch
WILLIAM KORZUCH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600